



*Xonobod shahar XTMFMT va TE bo'limi  
tasarrufidagi 9-sonli ayrim fanlar  
chuqur o'rganiladigan  
Davlat ixtisoslashtirilgan maktabi*

***Ingliz tili fanidan “There is, there are ”  
iboralarini o'qitish yuzasidan***

***METODIK TAVSIYALAR VA MASHQLAR***



*Xonobod shahar*

Tuzuvchi –mualliflar:

Jumakulova Nargiza.  
Azimova Kamola

Taqrizchilar:

Abdullayeva O.- XTMFMT va TE bo'limi ta'lim  
metodisti

To'raqulova K.- Xonobod shahar 1-umumta'lim ingliz  
tili

fani o'qituvchisi

XTMFMT va TE bo'limi huzuridagi  
“Ingliz tili ” yo'nalishi bo'yicha ilmiy-metodik  
kengashining 2015 yil \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_-sonli yig'ilishi  
qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya etildi.

Ingliz tilida **there is/are** qurilmasi biror joyda turgan, mavjud narsalarni ifodalash uchun qo`llanadi.

**Have/has got** dan farqli ravishda **there is/are** tegishlilikni bildirmaydi, balki shaxs yoki narsaning qayerdadir mavjudligini ifodalashda qo`llanadi:

Birlik shakli uchun – **there is**

Ko`plik shakil uchun- **there are** qo`llaniladi.

**I have got a book in my bag. –**

Sumkamda kitob bor (shaxsiy kitob)

**There is a book in my bag. –**

Sumkamda kitob bor. (mavjud kitob)

**He has got a shelf in his room. –**

Uning xonasida shkaf bor. (shaxsiy shkaf)

**There are two shelves in his room. –** Uning

xonasida 2 ta shkaf bor. (mavjud shkaf)

Bu qurilmadan quyidagicha foydalanish mumkin:

**\* Birlik**

<b>Darak gap</b>	<b>Inkor gap</b>	<b>So`roq gap</b>	<b>Qisqa javob</b>
<b>There is a pen on the desk.</b>	<b>There is not a pen on the desk.</b>	<b>Is there a pen on the desk?</b>	<b>Yes, there is. No, there is not.</b>
<b>There is some meat in the fridge.</b>	<b>There is not some meat in the fridge.</b>	<b>Is there some meat in the fridge?</b>	<b>Yes, there is. No, there is not.</b>

**\* Ko`plik**

<b>Darak gap</b>	<b>Inkor gap</b>	<b>So`roq gap</b>	<b>Qisqa javob</b>
<b>There are four chairs in the room.</b>	<b>There are not four chairs in the room.</b>	<b>Are there four chairs in the room?</b>	<b>Yes, there are. No, there are not.</b>
<b>There are</b>	<b>There are</b>	<b>Are there</b>	<b>Yes, there</b>

<b>my jeans in the wardrobe.</b>	<b>not my jeans in the wardrobe.</b>	<b>my jeans in the wardrobe?</b>	<b>are. No, there are not.</b>
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\* **There is** birlikdagi va sanalmaydigan otlar bilan, **there are** esa ko`plikdagi va faqat ko`plik shaklida qo`llanadigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi:

**There isn't a horse on the farm.** – Fermada ot yo`q.

**There is some milk in the fridge.** – Muzlatgichda biroz sut bor.

**There are a lot of books in the library.** – Kutubxonada kop kitob bor.

**Are there scissors in the box? Yes, there are.** – Qutida qaychi bormi? Ha, bor.

\* **It is + ob-havo/fasl/soat.** Ingliz tilida ob-havo va soatni aytishda **It is** qurilmasidan foydalaniladi. Ob-havoni aytishda **hot, cold, warm, cool** kabi ob-havoga oid so`zlar **It is** dan so`ng keladi:

**It is hot in summer.** – Yozda issiq bo`ladi.

**Is it cool today? Yes, it is.** – Bugun havo salqinmi? Ha.

**It is not rainy today.** – Bugun havo yomg`irli emas.

Fasl aytishda ham huddi shunday:

**It is spring now.** – Hozir bahor fasli.

**Is it summer now? No, it is not.** – Hozir yoz faslimi? Yo`q.

**It is not summer.** – Hozir yoz fasli emas.

Soat aytishning esa turli yo`llari mavjud:

**10.00 – It is ten o'clock. / It is 10.00.**

**10.15 – It is (a) quarter past ten. / It is 10.15. / It is 15 minutes past 10.**

**10.30 – It is half past ten. / It is 10.30. / It is 30 minutes past 10.**

**10.45 – It is (a) quarter to eleven. / It is 10.45. / It is 45 minutes past 10. / It is**

## 15 minutes to 11.

### Exercise 1.

Write full sentences. Gaplarni yozing.

1. (a plate/on the table) – There is a plate on the table.

2. (three sheep/in the field) -

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3. (four men/in the street) -

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4. (an egg/in the cup) -

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5. (six geese/in the yard) -

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6. (a book/on the desk) -

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7. (some tea/in the tea-pot) -

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8. (trousers/in the wardrobe) -

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9. (glasses/at the book) -

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10. (a lot of water/in the river) -

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## Exercise 2.

Write the negative or question form. Inkor yoki so`roq shaklini yozing.

1. (a car in the street?) – Is there a car in the street?

2. (not/children on the desk) – There aren't children on the desk.

3. (not/meat on the plate) -

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4. (an apple at the knife?) -

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5. (a case under the table?) -

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6. (not/women at the cinema) -

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7. (some honey in the jar?) -

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8. (not/zebras in the Zoo) -

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9. (not/much flour in the box) -

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10. (an orange in the bag?) -

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### **Exercise 3.**

Complete the given sentences. Berilgan gaplarni to`ldiring.

1. My favourite season is summer. (hot in summer)

It is hot in summer.

2. Tom's favourite season is winter. (cold in winter) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Linda's favourite season is autumn. (cool in autumn) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Their favourite season is spring. (warm in spring) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Winter is a cold season. (hot in winter)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Spring is a warm season. (cold in spring)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Summer is a hot season. (cool in summer)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Autumn is a cool season. (hot in autumn)

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Exercise 4.**

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni to`ldiring.

1. 7.10 – It is 10 minutes past 7.

2. 3.30 – It is half past 3.

3. 2.45 – \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 9.50 – \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 8.20 – \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 1.55 – \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 11.00 – \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 12.05 – \_\_\_\_\_.

9. (August) It is summer now.

10. (February/hot) It isn't hot in February.

11. (October) \_\_\_\_\_

12. (July/hot) \_\_\_\_\_

13. (May) \_\_\_\_\_

14. (March/warm) \_\_\_\_\_

15. (January) \_\_\_\_\_

16. (June/cold) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Exercise 5.**

**Have fe'li o'rniga there is** ishlatiing:

1. Their institute has a good cinema.
2. My room has two windows.
3. Our house has telephones.
4. Kate has many books in her bookcase.
5. Moscow has many institutes.
6. Ben has no telephone in his flat.
7. Has Mary a wardrobe in her room?
8. How many pictures has the book?
9. Has

Jack any French books on his bookshelf? 10. What have they in their flat

### Exercise 6.

Nuqtalar o'rniga **to be** fe'lini gapni mazmuniga qarab to'ri shaklini qo'ying:

a)

1. There ... a park near my house. 2. There ... no telephones in those flats. 3. Where ... the newspapers, and where ... the ink? 4. ... there any pictures in the magazine? Yes, there ... some. 5. Whose pen . . . under the table? It ... Mike's pen.

b)

There ... a new picture on the wall. 2. There . . . some old books on \* the shelf. 3. There ... some bread on the table. Take it. 4. In Moscow there ... many institutes and schools. 5. ... there a lamp over the table? No, there ... no lamp there. 6. ... there any chairs near the window? Yes, there ... two. 7. What ... there on the desk? There ... some books and newspapers on it. 8. How many

students . . . there in the classroom? There . . . twenty-three.

9. ... there any butter for breakfast? No, there isn't any. There ... no butter, but there ... some milk for coffee.

### **Exercise 7.**

Nuqtalar o'rniga **it** yoki **there** qo'ying:

a)

1.... will be many mushrooms and berries in the forest, and ... will be very beautiful there in summer. 2. ... will be many students in our brigade, and ... will be interesting to go hiking together. 3. Robinson thought: "... will be many useful things on the ship, but ... will be difficult to swim there." 4. ... will be cold tomorrow, and ... will be few people on the river. 5. ... was much fruit on the collective farm last year, and ... was easy to pick it. 6. ... was early when we came to the institute, but... were many students in the hall.

b)

1. ... a good reading-room at our institute. 2. ... very useful to go there. 3. ... always warm in the reading-room, and ... many students there. 4. But when ... late, ... few people there. 5. In our library ... many good books, and very interesting to read them. »

1. ... an interesting meeting at our factory yesterday, and ... many people present. 2. ... interesting to listen to the engineer's report. 3. ... many questions after in the night when we left the factory. 5. As ... not late, we decided to walk home.

### **Icebreaking game:**

The game “Find the fruit”. Teacher describes fruits and pupils must find their names. For example:

Teacher: It is small and round. It is delicious. It is red.

Pupils' answer: It is an apple.

Teacher: It is big and long. It is a tropical fruit. It is delicious. It is yellow.

Pupils' answer: It is a banana.

Teacher: It is big and round. It is spicy and red. It has small pieces.

Pupils' answer: It is a pomegranate.

